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The report stresses the importance of correcting subnormal vision among employees, saying that excess eye fatigue results in conditions which must produce a time labor loss from reduction in quantity and quality production. Substandard vision was found to be of great frequency. One investigation showed that out of 2,906 garment workers only 743 or a little over 25 per cent. had bilateral normal vision, 17 per cent. having normal vision in one eye, with the other defective. The highest percentage of defective vision was in the class of workers who made the greatest use of their eyes.

An examination of more than 10,000 employees in factories and commercial houses found 53 per cent. with uncorrected faulty vision. Of 675 employees in a typewriter company, 58 per cent. were found to be in need of correction by glasses. Of the rejections in the National Army, 21.7 per cent. were because of eye trouble. An examination of the vision of 3,000 employees in a paper box factory in Brooklyn, N. Y., showed that the percentage of normal was only 28. In every group of workers examined there were a large number who fell below the line and this number becomes appreciably greater if those who have subnormal vision are taken into account. The report continues:

As in the correcting of other factors of occupational hygiene, standards have been set, so, after further study, visual acuity standards will have to be determined for each grade of workers and readjustments made, with alterations in our methods of testing acuity to suit conditions, until these standards give us the necessary minimum for each kind of work. As examinations are made at present, any set level would exclude workers shown by practical test to be very efficient producers.

Many subnormal eyes will work well even for fairly trying work if conditions are good. Therefore, it is first of all urgent to bring the working conditions up to the best, on the basis now understood.

Even the most superficial survey of lighting conditions reveals that in the majority of plants there is much improvement possible, in spite of the actual increase in production quantity and quality when poor illumination is corrected to standards now con-

sidered satisfactory. There seems to be no question of loss due to faulty conditions.

One estimate, the report stated, placed the loss due to faulty conditions in this country as above the entire cost of illumination. In 446 plants investigated only 8.7 per cent. were found to be in excellent condition, the other ratings being: Good, 32 per cent.; fair, 29.1 per cent.; poor, 18.8 per cent.; very poor, 3.5 per cent.; partly good, partly poor, 7.8 per cent.

THE YALE FOREST SCHOOL

STUDENTS from twenty-four universities and colleges, including four foreign countries, will attend the Yale Forest School at New Haven this year. Twenty-one men are candidates for the degree of Master of Forestry. The institutions represented in this attendance include the state universities at Cornell and Syracuse, N. Y., Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Washington, California, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan. The foreign students come from the University of Christiania, Norway, Melbourne University, Australia, South African College, Capetown, South Africa, and University of Nanking, China. Yale continues to equip Chinese students to carry on the work started by former graduates—this year two will be in attendance. The students from Australia and South Africa are sent by their respective governments.

Owing to the growth of the school, new quarters were needed, and these will be secured through the recent gift of \$300,000 from William H. Sage, B.A., Yale, '65, of Albany, N. Y., which will be devoted to the erection of a forest school building in memory of his deceased son, DeWitt Linn Sage, of the class of 1897.

During the fiscal year 1920-21, graduates of the Yale Forest School were chosen to fill 49 positions in forestry, including 10 in government work, 9 in state forestry departments, 11 as teachers in other schools of forestry, 11 as managers of forest estates or for corporations owning forest land, 5 with lumber companies, 2 in forest products and 1 in

city forestry. Among these positions was that of chief inspector of forests for New Zealand, consulting forest engineer for the government of India, chief of the timber section of the Income Tax Bureau, forester for the province of Shantung, China, state forester of Connecticut, commissioner of forestry for Maine, deputy commissioner of forestry for Pennsylvania, forester for Illinois, professor of forest engineering, Syracuse, special investigator, in tropics, for Western Electric Company, and many other positions in national, state and private forestry, lumbering, wood products and kindred lines.

Recognition of the versatility and training of graduates of Yale in forestry has caused a demand for their services which the school has been unable to supply, and an increasing field is opening up in commercial lines, in the handling of lumber sales, tropical products and by-products. At the same time the increasing interest in forestry by state and private land owners is giving rise to a demand for foresters in increasing numbers to fill these positions.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

THE fiftieth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association will be the occasion of a Health Fortnight. From November 8-19, New York City will be the scene of activities connected with this event, and the publicity with its slogan, "Health First," will stimulate interest throughout the country. Health Fortnight will include three major divisions—a Health Institute from November 8-11; a Health Exposition, November 14-19; the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, November 14-19.

The Public Health Exposition will be conducted under the joint auspices of the Department of Health of the City of New York and the American Public Health Association. Already allotments of space indicate that at least two entire floors of the Grand Central Palace will be occupied by the exhibitors. The exhibits will include those of educational

and philanthropic organizations and those of commercial houses producing approved articles of health value. The profits from the sale of tickets, after the cost of the Exposition and the Convention are defrayed, will be devoted to establishing nutritional clinics for the benefit of undernourished children.

The Health Institute from November 8-11 will present to visitors an opportunity to see the operations of established methods applied to various phases of public health work. About forty demonstrations have been planned.

Following the week of the Institute and the observance of Health Sunday, will come the opening of the scientific sessions, the meetings of the American Public Health Association in celebration of its semi-centennial. The sessions will begin on November 14 and the headquarters will be at the Hotel Astor. The scope of the meetings is indicated by their division into the following: General Sessions, Public Health Administration, Child Hygiene, Public Health Publicity and Education, Laboratory Section, Vital Statistics Section, Industrial Hygiene Section, and Food and Drug Section.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. LIVINGSTON FARRAND will be installed as president of Cornell University on October 20.

OWING to a severe illness from which he is slowly recovering, Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols is unable at present to take up the work of the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

DR. ALEXIS CARREL has been elected a national associate of the French Academy of Medicine, of whom there are only twenty.

THE College of Physicians of Philadelphia has awarded the Alvarenga prize to an experimental study of the "Selective Bacteriostatic Action of Gentian Violet," by Dr. John W. Churchman.

DR. MARIE M. LONG has been appointed head of the department of child hygiene of the city health department, Memphis, Tennessee.

PROFESSOR G. W. O. HOWE, of the City